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THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 30.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: Charles Bull in 1801.
Walter Savage Landor, 1775.
Charles Lord Metcalfe, 1785.
Died: Guy Fawkes executed, 1606.
Charles I. beheaded, 1649.
Ass Gray, 1818.

Richard Lawrence attempted to assassinate President Jackson, 1835.
Kansas admitted, 1891.

THE DEN QUESTION.

The Wisconsin assembly has adopted a joint resolution providing for the investigation of the alleged "den" section of this state. That resolution is now in possession of the senate committee on state affairs. Before that committee makes any recommendation regarding the matter it is pertinent to inquire. What good can an investigation as proposed could do in any event? It would seem as though the proper mode of procedure for the legislature to pursue is simply to enact laws for the adequate punishment of all kinds of offenses, including such as are said to be the habit of certain classes in the north Wisconsin prairies. An investigation would simply entail needless expense to the state. Let the legislature do its duty in the line of law making, regardless of ill-founded and sensational reports, and no good citizen can find fault with it.—*State Journal.*

There is a point worth considering in that paragraph from the Journal. Suppose that someone said Oshkosh had the reputation of being out of joint in a moral sense, that the social sin was general and no effort was made to check it, could it be proper to institute a legislative inquiry in regard to the matter? Certainly not. What then should be done concerning the up country about which so many sensational stories are spreading? It is quite evident, judging from reports that appear to be pretty trustworthy, that there is more sensation than truth in the inflammatory statement of Kate Bushnell.

But there is a way to find out the truth or falsity of these terrible stories. The statute plainly provides what course the officers of the law shall take in this matter. If these "dens" do really exist in the up-country, Kate Bushnell and her endorsers can soon make the keepers smart for their violation of law and for insulting the moral sense of the state. In all these counties are sheriffs and district attorneys and courts, and they are expressly empowered by statute to arrest, try and convict such offenders. If these informers know all about these places, it won't take them long to get the keepers in limbo and secure the locking up of the house. No sheriff, no district attorney, and no court, dare disregard the law in such a grave matter as this.

In view of these facts, what use is there of the expense and delay of a legislative committee of inquiry? There is a speedier way of closing the "dens" than that suggested in the joint resolution.

THE BENTLEY AND NOWLAN CASE.

The supreme court has made a ruling, or rather rendered a decision in the well known Bentley and Nowlan case. The gist of the decision and the points in the case are given by the State Journal: Bentley & Nowlan, as contractors, were engaged upon the construction of the south wing of the capitol extension, when in November, 1883, that structure fell. After the disaster, the plans were materially changed from those on which the contract for construction was drawn, and to recover the costs of the extra materials made necessary and furnished, the action was begun. Upon the filing of complaint the state, through the attorney general, demurred, alleging an insufficient statement of facts to constitute a cause of action. The supreme court overrules the demurrer. The state contending that the building having fallen, Bentley & Nowlan were bound to furnish the materials and perform the necessary work to restore the south wing according to the new or modified and altered plans and specifications to the point and in the condition where it was when it fell, at their own cost and expense. In overruling the demurrer the court holds that the building having fallen, Bentley & Nowlan were bound to furnish the materials and perform the necessary work to restore the south wing according to the new or modified and altered plans and specifications to the point and in the condition where it was when it fell, at their own cost and expense. In overruling the demurrer the court holds that the building having fallen, Bentley & Nowlan were bound to furnish the materials and perform the necessary work to restore the south wing according to the new or modified and altered plans and specifications to the point and in the condition where it was when it fell, at their own cost and expense.

This decision was rendered by Justice Crockford. The amount claimed of the state is \$22,068.20.

Yesterday the philosopher of the state department in Washington was engaged in tearfully contemplating the charred and shrouded remains of an American flag sent up from Samoa. In a week or two we may expect his expert opinion. *New York Times*, (Dem.)

It has been thus for forty years. The state department of the government has been in the ashes of humiliation ever since Mr. Bayard moved into the state building. But there must be patience. The state department will soon clothe itself in purple and fine linen, and unfold the American flag to the breeze.

The railroad presidents met again last week and were off from rate-cutting. They are besting the ordinary January 1 sweaters off this year, by starting in with promises to reform and keeping right along making new promises every week in the year.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

These promises are like unto those the railway managers make between seasons of the legislature in regard to passes. But when the law-makers meet and a

railway bill is introduced, railway passes do not delay their coming.

Mr. Harrison can do a great deal of good by putting none but honest men into that branch of the service that deals with the public lands.—*New York Times.*

This is rather funny coming from a magnum paper. What's the matter with the present democratic land office. We suppose the Cleveland administration, according to the magnum, was made up of honest men.

In thirty-four days more this government will have a secretary of state. The American eagle will then have a right to do some tall screaming.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

A Large Number of Important Bills Introduced To-day.

Among Them A New Excise Measure Grading License According to Population.

Special to the Gazette.
MADISON, Jan. 30.—A great many bills and petitions were presented in the assembly this morning, most of the petitions asked for more stringent legislation in regard to the dens of infamy. Among the bills were the following:

To amend fish and game laws.

Incorporating cities of Virque and Rice Lake.

Relating to registration of marriages' births and deaths.

To prohibit formation of trusts and combinations of any kind.

To abolish state pension agency.

To amend laws relating to excise and sale of intoxicating liquors. It gives to town and village boards and common councils power to grant licenses in places of 500 inhabitants or more at \$200, and places of less population, \$100. The purpose is to grade license in townships.

Bill was also introduced making railroad corporations liable for injuries sustained by employees without contributory negligence on their part.

In the senate bills were introduced to amend the law relating to estates. It giving to widow and children of testator one half of each estate, and in case of death, to next of kin in proportion.

Also, a bill to exempt the wages of heads of families or the support of the family to the amount of \$200 earned within three months preceding issuance of any attachment.

ROMAN AQUEDUCTS.

Monuments of Former Days That Time Has Not Destroyed.

Among the grandest monuments of the Roman occupation of Spain and Portugal are the aqueducts which brought a supply of water to the ancient towns and some of which still serve their original purpose. That of Lisbon crosses the valley of Alcantara by arches which are nearly three hundred feet high. Pipes would not have lasted so long, though their first cost would have been less.

It has been supposed that the Romans were ignorant of the principle that water carried in pipes will rise to the level of its source, for otherwise it is thought that they would not have built these massive aqueducts. But in the "Natural History" of Pliny this principle is clearly stated, so that we are forced to conclude that the Romans acted upon the maxim that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

So long have these remains stood that the common people have lost their history and refer their building to later hands that have only repaired the ruins. In his "Journey Overland to Lisbon" Mr. Hughes remarks upon the aqueduct of that city:

"On the most conspicuous part of this great Roman work are almost the royal arms of Portugal, with the inscription 'Dona Maria II. Anno Domini, 1846.'"

"I witnessed the effect of a similar deception at Merida. The superb Roman bridge had some repairs made in it by Philip III. in 1610, and it was forthwith inscribed on the portico, with the royal arms of Spain. Accordingly, as I passed over the bridge, the driver had the coarseness to contend that it was the work not of Romans, but of Spaniards, and to point to the inscription on the portico in proof of his allegation!"

Steam Made in a Second.

"A boiler for the instantaneous generation of steam is the newest thing in our time," said a leading New York manufacturer the other day. "The apparatus consists of a thick wrought iron tube of any convenient diameter, which is flattened at a temperature below the welding point till its internal walls are almost in contact, a section of the tube showing only a straight line the thickness of a hair. The tube is then coiled into any convenient shape and is exposed to the direct heat of the furnace. Cold water being forced on it by one end, a pump issues out from the other as steam the pressure and dryness of which depend on the temperature of the tube." It is claimed that no furring or scaling up of the tube takes place, as the high velocity with which the steam passes through breaks up and carries along with it any deposit at the instant of its formation. The largest boiler ever constructed on this plan has been a ten horse power one, and has proved so satisfactory that the system is about to be extended. The Government has experts at work examining the system, expecting to adopt it for use in the construction of torpedo boats.

A Story by Fred Douglas.

"Fred Douglas told the other day about a conversation which he overheard in a crowd between two Irishmen after he had made a speech in Ohio, I believe, in the course of his campaign."

Said one Irishman: "That was a mighty fine speech for to be made by a nigger."

"Ah, yes, it is quite plain; but he is only half a nigger."

"Well, if half a nigger can make such a speech, and phat the devil kind of a nigger, nigger speech would a whole nigger make."

What Did He Mean?

"I hope, Mr. Templeport," said the lady, as she rose from the chair which had vibrated with her voice for an hour and a half, "that I haven't been taking up too much of your valuable time."

"Not at all, Mrs. Chatty," returned the lawyer, glancing wearily at the pile of letters on his desk. "I assure you that this time has been of no value to me whatever."

Pear a Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

Arnold's genuine indigo blue German calico at 10 cents a yard.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

Heavy draft team. Inquire of John Shigham, Gazette office.

TWO ADVISERS SELECTED.

BLAINE AND ALLISON FOR THE CABINET.

They Will Have Charge of the State and Treasury Departments Respectively—The Other Portfolios.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Two of the timbers in President Harrison's Cabinet have been definitely chosen.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, certainly will be the next Secretary of State, and in all probability William B. Allison, of Iowa, will be President Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury.

The fact that Mr. Blaine has been offered and has accepted the portfolio of Secretary of State is absolutely certain.

The fact that Senator Allison has been offered the position of financial adviser to the President-elect is equally positive. It is almost as certain that he has accepted the proffered honor or will do so.

Speculation in regard to the other cabinet positions has also crystallized into information of a positive character. The same degree of certainty which attaches to

the statements regarding President Harrison's intentions in relation to Mr. Blaine and Senator Allison applies to the further announcement that John W. Foster, of Ohio, will be the next Secretary of the Navy, and that the war portfolio has been offered to Gen. Alger of Michigan; that the State of New York is to be allotted two cabinet positions—the Secretaryship of the Navy and the Department of Agriculture; and the newly created Commissioner of Agriculture.

Inasmuch as it is known to be in accordance with Mr. Wanamaker's desire to resign, it is the current belief that the President-elect will not hesitate in accepting the Postmaster Generalship.

This would leave to New York the Secretaryship of the Navy and the Department of Agriculture. As the difficulty in New York has been the impossibility of finding both of the two leaders from that state, Thomas C. Platt and Warner Miller, for any one of the positions in the gift of the President-elect, such an arrangement as that now outlined would solve this difficulty, give to New York an adequate representation in the Cabinet, and by assigning Mr. Platt to the Secretaryship of the Navy and Warner Miller to the Department of Agriculture offer each of the two leaders a post in every way acceptable to them and their friends.

No Doubt as to Blaine.

The positive statements made regarding the offer of the chief place in President Harrison's cabinet to Blaine are based on accurate knowledge. The President offered the post of Premier to Mr. Blaine both informally and formally, the second letter on the subject having been received by the Secretary ten days ago. In addition to the formal offer made by the President-elect, the letter is known to have contained a succinct statement of Gen. Harrison's views on the proper policy to be pursued by the incoming Administration in dealing with foreign nations. The policy laid down, it may be said, was in accordance with the ideas set forth by the President-elect in his letter of acceptance. The views of the President-elect and his future premier on the subject were so thoroughly harmonious as to leave no possibility of disagreement between them touching the attitude of the United States respecting foreign powers. In response to the pressing invitation contained in the President's second letter Mr. Blaine penned a communication conveying his grateful acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon him, tendering his services to the next Chief Executive, and expressing his profoundest hopes for the success of the new Administration.

The Offer to Allison.

There has been much mystery in connection with the offer of the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Senator Allison. Senator Allison himself is as much as he was before he went to Indianapolis to see Gen. Harrison. He greeted his newspaper visitors pleasantly and sent them away with the privilege of guessing as suited their fancies. But it is definitely learned that the

trip to Indianapolis was undertaken in response to a formal offer, following one of a more informal character which was made some time ago. Just what occurred within the four walls of Gen. Harrison's home may never be known, but this much can be stated with the utmost positiveness: the offer was repeated, the Senator did ask for and obtain further time, and while on his way back to Washington kept the wires hot at least a part of the time between points along the line and places still further west.

Well, if half a nigger can make such a speech, and phat the devil kind of a nigger, nigger speech would a whole nigger make."

"I hope, Mr. Templeport," said the lady, as she rose from the chair which had vibrated with her voice for an hour and a half, "that I haven't been taking up too much of your valuable time."

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THE SAMOAN TROUBLES.

Senator Sherman Defines His Position on the Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate, Tuesday, after adopting Mr. Gibson's amendment to the diplomatic appropriation bill providing that United States ministers to France, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia shall be called "ambassadors," went into secret session on the

Samoa amendments. On motion of Mr. Sherman it was voted—yeas 26, nays 24—to consider the amendment in open session and the doors were opened.

Mr. Sherman then proceeded to state his position on the Samoa question. The treaty of 1878 between the United States and Samoa, he said, gave to the United States the privilege of entering and using the harbor of Pago Pago and establishing there a coaling and naval supply station, and its fifth section provided that in case of differences with other nations the government of the United States would employ its good offices between the contending parties.

It was in the year or two after the treaty was made that Germany and Great Britain, by which those governments obtained the same privileges in other portions of the islands.

A further arrangement was shortly afterward entered into between Great Britain and Samoa—but the German and American Governments were also included in it—by which the town and district of Apia were constituted into a municipality, and were declared to be neutral territory, where each of the three nations might establish their consulates, warehouses, and all other buildings necessary for carrying on their traffic in those islands. The territory of Apia was known as the capital of the Samoan islands, and was set aside for commercial purposes, the Government of Samoa being practically excluded from it. The municipal board consisted of the German, English, and American consuls. This agreement had not been submitted to the Senate, but had been signed by the English consul and by the captain of the American ship-of-war Lackawanna. It was acted upon by all three nations in the nature of an agreement for the possession and occupancy of that neutral territory.

Finally Mr. Sherman brought the history of events to the conference in Washington between Mr. Hay and the British and German ministers, and to the sending by each of them of an agent to the islands to obtain further information. It was while the agents of the three nations were engaged in obtaining the necessary information, and the German government deposit Malietoa and set up Tamasese. This was the worst feature of the case, because at this very time the negotiations were going on on a sound, just, and honest basis for the settlement of the dispute.

There were indications, he thought, that the English government was coming to the German policy. He could not say, however, whether the purpose of saying who was wrong or who was right, or whether Germany was justified in the course which she pursued. He could not say, however, whether the purpose of saying who was wrong or who was right, or whether Germany was justified in the course which she pursued. He could not say, however, whether the purpose of saying who was wrong or who was right, or whether Germany was justified in the course which she pursued.

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THE NEWS AT A GLANCE.

Galena, Ill.—An epidemic of German measles prevails here.

New York—Lives and Stayer failed again to procure bail and were re-committed to jail.


Brooklyn—Dwyer Bros. have sold their black stallion Pontiac to M. Young of the McGrathian stud, near Lexington, Ky., for \$8,000.

Spring Valley, Ill.—The 2,000 coal miners who went out two weeks ago have given in, and the mines will be in operation again in a short time.

Prairie View, Ill.—William Hayes and Miss Seltzer, the 16-year-old daughter of Col. Seltzer, a banker of Fairland, eloped and were married.

Joliet, Ill.—John Dayton, who has been serving a six-year term in the penitentiary, was, on his release, presented with \$500, which he had earned by extra work.

Cincinnati, Ohio—The chamber of commerce gave a reception to the leading people of the city in their new building and the new building was dedicated.



"Where are you
 "I'm going wa
 "What hold y
 With a face s
 "That which a
 ure—
 Makes wash
 pleasure
 Keeps the o
 The doors
 sight.

For your own
I hope,
Five cents b
SOAP.
SOLD
Made of
N. K. Fairb
Chicago

Rept a new male, and is made pen honor for
 articulation. The "OUTSIDE COUNTER" add
 largely to the durability. These are cheapest
 in the end. No extra charge for the "one
 counter" Ask to see the "Colchester Arctic
 Belt"

Keep Here by Best Stores
 — FOR SALE BY —
RICHARDSON SHOE CO.
 1092½ 12th St.

NEW CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

This Belt & Regener-
 ator is made expressly
 for the cure of derange-
 ments of the generative
 organs. It is a direct
 stream of Electricity
 penetrating through the
 parts must restore them
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FORECLOSURE SALE—Circuit Court
ROCK COUNTY—James Burke as executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Erien, deceased, plainiff, vs. Michael Blake and Mary Burke, his wife, The Kimball Hardware Company, The Rock County Bank, The Gracy, defendant.
 The above named defendants, in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure rendered in the above entitled section on the 21st of July, 1889, by the Circuit Court for Rock County, state of Wisconsin, in favor of the above named plainiff, and against the above named defendants, I will on **Monday, the 4th day of March** next, at eleven o'clock, foreclose for that day, at the front door of the postoffice, the above named premises, subject to the lock off for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the above named estate and mortgaged premises situated in said county of Rock and state of Wisconsin in and to the south half of the north east quarter of section number nineteen 15 town two range twelve or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the interest there in, together with the costs of sale. Dated January 21, 1889.
 G. C. BABCOCK, Clerk of Rock County.
 M. M. PHIPPS, Sheriff.
 Jan12dewtw.

